



UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
United States Patent and Trademark Office  
Address: COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS AND TRADEMARKS  
Washington, D.C. 20231  
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/627,206	07/27/2000	Jane A. Gross	98-75C2	1238

7590 03/08/2002

Phillip B C Jones J D Ph D  
ZymoGenetics Inc  
1201 Eastlake Avenue East  
Seattle, WA 98102

EXAMINER

ZEMAN, ROBERT A

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

1645

DATE MAILED: 08/08/2002

13

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

## Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/627,206

Applicant(s)

GROSS, JANE A.

Examiner

Robert A Zeman

Art Unit

1645

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

### Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 20 May 2002.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

### Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 89-116 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) 90-101 and 112-116 is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 89 and 102-111 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

### Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- 11) ☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is: a) ☐ approved b) ☐ disapproved by the Examiner.
- If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.
- 12) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

### Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

- 13) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- \* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 14) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).
- a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 15) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

### Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) 5 and 9.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_.

Art Unit: 1645

## DETAILED ACTION

### *Election/Restrictions*

Applicant's election without traverse of Group III in Paper No. 12 is acknowledged.

Claims 89-116 are pending. Claims 90-101 and 112-116 have been withdrawn from consideration. Claims 89 and 102-111 are currently under examination.

### *Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112*

#### *Double Patenting*

The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the "right to exclude" granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. See *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Van Ornum*, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970); and, *In re Thorington*, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent is shown to be commonly owned with this application. See 37 CFR 1.130(b).

Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

Claims 89 and 102-111 are provisionally rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 64-96 of copending Application No. 09/569,245. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because both sets of claims are drawn to methods of inhibiting B cell proliferation in a mammal by administering compositions comprising portions of ztnf4 (also known in the art as BLyS) receptors (the extracellular domain of TACI).

Art Unit: 1645

This is a provisional obviousness-type double patenting rejection because the conflicting claims have not in fact been patented.

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

Claims 105-106 and 110-111 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

Claims 105 and 106 are rendered vague and indefinite by the use of the phrase “the composition comprises a multimer of fusion proteins”. It is unclear what is meant by said term. The use of the article “a” suggests the composition is made up a single multimer. Additionally, it is unclear whether all the “fusion proteins” are homogenous in nature. Consequently, it is impossible to determine the metes and bounds of the claimed invention.

Claims 110 and 111 are rendered vague and indefinite by the use of the phrase “the composition comprises a dimer of fusion proteins”. It is unclear what is meant by said term. The use of the article “a” suggests the composition is made up a single dimer. Additionally, it is unclear whether the “fusion proteins” making up each dimer pair are homogenous in nature. Consequently, it is impossible to determine the metes and bounds of the claimed invention.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102***

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

Art Unit: 1645

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(a) the invention was known or used by others in this country, or patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country, before the invention thereof by the applicant for a patent.

(e) the invention was described in-

(1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effect under this subsection of a national application published under section 122(b) only if the international application designating the United States was published under Article 21(2)(a) of such treaty in the English language; or

(2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that a patent shall not be deemed filed in the United States for the purposes of this subsection based on the filing of an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a).

Claims 89, 102 and 107 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(a) as being anticipated by Bram et al. WO 98/39361 – IDS-5).

The instant claims are drawn to methods of inhibiting B cell proliferation by the administration of a soluble form of the ztnf4 receptor (TACI). Said soluble form of the ztnf4 receptor can comprise the extracellular domain of the TACI protein and may be optionally fused to the heavy chain constant region of human immunoglobulins.

Bram et al. disclose the use of genetically engineered constructs to regulate B-cell activity through its interaction with cellular receptor ligands (i.e.ztnf4). Said constructs can consist of the extracellular domain of the TACI receptor fused to the Fc domain of an immunoglobulin (see page 24, lines 24-26). Bram et al. further disclose that said extracellular domain has the amino acid sequence corresponding to about residue 1 to about residue 166 of the consensus sequence of TACI and that the ligand binding region is a sub-fragment of the extracellular domain (see page 18, lines 27-30).

Art Unit: 1645

Claims 89, 102 and 107 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Bram et al. (U.S Patent 5,969,102 – IDS-5).

The instant claims are drawn to methods of inhibiting B cell proliferation by the administration of a soluble form of the ztnf4 receptor (TACI). Said soluble form of the ztnf4 receptor can comprise the extracellular domain of the TACI protein and may be optionally fused to the heavy chain constant region of human immunoglobulins.

Bram et al. disclose the use of genetically engineered constructs to regulate B-cell activity through its interaction with cellular receptor ligands (i.e.ztnf4). Said constructs can consist of the extracellular domain of the TACI receptor fused to the Fc domain of an immunoglobulin (see page 24, lines 24-26). Bram et al. further disclose that said extracellular domain has the amino acid sequence corresponding to about residue 1 to about residue 166 of the consensus sequence of TACI and that the ligand binding region is a sub-fragment of the extracellular domain (see page 18, lines 27-30).

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any

Art Unit: 1645

evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

Claims 89, 102-111 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bram et al. (WO 98/39361 – IDS-5), as cited above, in view of Presta et al. (U.S. Patent 5,739,277).

The instant claims are drawn to methods of inhibiting B cell proliferation by the administration of a soluble form of the ztnf4 receptor (TACI). Said soluble form of the ztnf4 receptor can comprise the TACI protein that is optionally fused to the heavy chain constant region of human immunoglobulins. Additionally, said soluble form of the ztnf4 receptor may comprise a dimer or other multimer of said fusion protein

Bram et al. disclose the use of genetically engineered constructs to regulate B-cell activity through its interaction with cellular receptor ligands (i.e. ztnf4). Said constructs can consist of the extracellular domain of the TACI receptor fused to the Fc domain of an immunoglobulin (see page 24, lines 24-26). Bram et al. further disclose that said extracellular domain has the amino acid sequence corresponding to about residue 1 to about residue 166 of the consensus sequence of TACI and that the ligand binding region is a sub-fragment of the extracellular domain (see page 18, lines 27-30). Bram et al. differ from the instant invention (claims 103-104 and 108-109) in that they do not disclose the specific use of human IgG1 heavy

Art Unit: 1645

chains in fusion proteins. Presta et al. disclose methods of making fusion proteins comprising the Fc portion of a human immunoglobulin (including IgG1) and the advantages of making such proteins. Consequently, it would have been obvious for one of skill in the art to utilize the Fc portion of a human IgG1 molecule of Presta et al. in the fusion protein disclosed by Bram et al. in order to take advantage of the increased circulatory half life of said fusion proteins as disclosed by Presta et al. (see Abstract). One would have had a high expectation of success since Presta et al. disclose that the Fc portions of the various immunoglobulins can be used interchangeably (see column 7, lines 3-45). Additionally, it would have been obvious to one of skill in the art to use said fusion protein in multimer form to increase the number of binding sites on the soluble form of the receptor.

### *Conclusion*

No claim is allowed.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Robert A Zeman whose telephone number is (703) 308-7991.

The examiner can normally be reached on M-Th 7:30 am - 5:00 pm and Alternate Fridays.

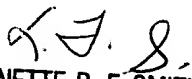
If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, Donna Wortman, Primary Examiner, can be reached on (703) 308-1032. The fax phone numbers for the



Art Unit: 1645

organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are (703) 308-4242 for regular communications and (703) 308-4242 for After Final communications.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 308-0196.

  
LYNETTE R. F. SMITH  
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER  
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 1600

Robert A. Zeman  
August 7, 2002